★ 38th Year of Publication ★ 30 Paise ★

FREE INDIA

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A CALL TO CURB

Brain Drain From The Nation

Brain drain is one of the major problems we have been facing ever since we attained independence. This drain in a way affects the growth of our economy.

What are the causes for our scientists seeking opportunities elsewhere? How this problem is being tackled? Are our efforts enough to put an end to the talents going abroad? What are we to do to bring our seientists back? These are some of the points the Bombay daily, Times of India, discusses in a recent editorial. It says that the council for Scientific and Industrial Research is obviously pleased with itself for having found temporary jobs for 12 000 scientists and doctors—all but 2,000 of them with foreign degrees—in the 18 years of its existence. And it has some reasons to be. It has certainly enabled some highly qualified Indians to return home which they might not have done if the Council was not there to guarantee them around Rs. 800 a month and work for a few years. But the basic problem of the brain drain has not been solved.

Only a small proportion of the science and medical graduates and postgraduates have come back to the country. Indeed, it is probable that more of such Indians have gone abroad than have returned during this time.

In 1970 alone, for instance, no less than 3,000 scientists and doctors packed their bags for the U.S. alone.

And if the figures are some what smaller in respect of the past few years this is almost wholly the result of stricter immigration restrictions which the U.S. and British authorities have imposed. Even so, it is a safe bet that still many more engineers and doctors are leaving the country than coming back.

HARSH TRUTH

But the CSIR is not to be blamed for this state of affairs. The harsh truth is that there aren't enough jobs for scientists in the country today. When around 200,000 scientists, doctors and engineers are unemployed, it is not an easy task for any agency to prevent frustrated graduates from looking for an opportunity abroad.

This calls for a change in the government's approach to the problem. Instead of trying to coax most of Indian scientists, engineers and doctors to come back it should from time to time draw up a list of specific vacancies for which qualified Indians aren't available at home and to scout for suitable talent abroad. It may also be advisable to try to induce Indian sceintists to spend a 'Sabbatical' year training people here, as is being done occasionally at BARC.

These can, however, be only temporary and partial solutions at best. The country has to create many more jobs for science and medical graduates if it is to stop a continuing brain drain. This is easier said than done so long as the economy does not grow at a much faster rate and the paucity of funds for research remains as acute as it has been for years. In plain terms, the country must save and invest more in order to utilise the scientific talent it possesses and produces.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Also the private entrepreneur's attitude towards research must undergo a change. He is today content to borrow technical know-how from abroad. Since this obviously prolongs dependence on foreign technology, there is a case for official intervention. The pharmaceutical industry is a case in point. It has turnover of over Rs. 400 crores and yet it has hardly bothered to set up more than a handful of full-fledged research centres in the country. This industry is dominated by multinational corporations which

(Contd. on page 7)

Words To Remember

Inaugurating a working group on national integration, the Prime Minister said, the national integration work should be conducted on permanent basis and not like a fire-brigade operation at the time of communal violence.

They had to be continuously alert, anticipating, studying, and providing remedies for the various kinds of social tensions, which, if neglected, could weaken the national fabric.

There were parties and groups which were unashamedly communal. Many had open preached religious hatred and the fact that more rabid of them had been out-lawed did not mean that they had been eradicated. They continued their underground activities. "In fact, their hearts can be described as underground hearts, because they shun sunlight and openness."

Senas might be lying quiet but they were now active without making the noise that they used to earlier.

Political parties claimed to be secular, but the aid and the comfort they gave to communalism and the support they received from communal parties made a mockery of their secularism, "When milk and poison come together, the poison does not become milky. It is the milk which becomes poisonous."

Regional parties were so aggressively provincial that they did not hesitate to harm the nation. Some of them had not fully disowned secession—for they used secessionist language in private conversations and meetings although for public consumption, they issued reassuring statements.

Several tensions were the result of inadequacy of employment and consequent competition and rivalry.

"I am for Indianness, not of the type desired by communal parties which require any group to submerge its personality in that of the majority community. My concept of Indianness is that different groups maintaining their diversity and their religious feelings, adhere to certain basic values and ideals for which India has stood through ages.

Fanaticism and hatred which, while bad in themselves, became dangerous and menacing when they expressed themselves in violence.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Hinduism with its message of ahimsa is to me the most glorious religion in the world—as my wife to me is the most beautiful woman in the world—but others may feel the same about their own religion.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Jan. 9, 1977

"CITY CLEAN" CAMPAIGN

The City Police Commissioner's warning on the new year eve that people found dumping carbage and rubbish on pavements and roads will face prosecution is timely and welcome.

This is one of the fields where the President's rule and emergency can be profitably employed.

From Jan. 1, the commissioner has announced, as part of the "keep the city clean campaign", police patrols will be going round in cycles and propaganda vans to educate the people on making use of the dust bins provided by the civic authorities.

Non-use of dust bins is not the only behaviour, which disfigures the city.

Allowing children to use the side walks for answering calls of nature is common sight in almost all parts of the city. If the parents are not spotted promptly and punished, this evil can never be put down.

It is a fact that the Corporation has not provided public conveniences in all crowded areas. Where there are, they are real hells and no decent person can enter them.

The needs of slum areas with regard to provision of modern lavatories and bath rooms (with water!) are urgent. With unhygienic slums, dotted all over the city, no campaign for City Beautiful can succeed.

Bad roads are also an eye-sore.

The right approach will be for all citizens to engage themselves in a biggest-ever cleaning campaign on a notified day and then hand over a clean bright city to the Corporation civic authorities to be maintained. We can take them to task for later lapses. The problem is so stupendous that the Police and the Corporation staff alone can't solve.

Will our former President, Mr. V. V. Giri, give a Mao-like lead to achieve this?

Sri Vaishnava Sangam Demands Changes In Temple Admn.

The 51st annual conference of Sri Vaishnava Maha Sangam, at the end of its four-day session in the city recently passed a resolution requesting the government of India to implement early the recommendations of Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Commission for reform and regulation of temples and religious institutions.

Smt. T. G. Tarabai, M. A., B. T.

Mr. Justice G. Ramanujum, Judge of the Tamil Nadu High Court, inaugurated the conference.

Sri A. V. Kanniah Naidu

Sri A. V. Kanniah Naidu presided over the General Conference and Smt. T. G. Tara Bai, Superintendent, Government Service Home, Tambaram, presided over the Ladies Conference on the last day.

Sri P. B. Annangaracharya of Kanchi eulogised the Services of the Sri Vaishnava Maha Sangam for over half a century. He unveiled the portraits of the late Prapannavidwan P. Ethiraja Swamigal, Pandithavidwan Sri B. R. Purushothama Naidu, Sri C. Sanjeevi Naidu and Sri K. Ramaiah Chetty, who had served the cause of Sri Vaishnavism with great devotion for a number of years.

Sri. N. Krishnaswamy Reddy, President of the Maha Sangam, welcomed the delegates and explained the objects and activities of the Maha Sangam. The Annual report was presented by Sri T. M. Purushothama Dasar.

In his presidential address, Sri Kanniah Naidu made scholarly references to project the greatness of Sri Vaishnavism.

A unique feature of the cult, he said, was the unbroken link of the Guruparambaras. Starting with the Lord of Lakshmi and with Sriman Nadhamunigal and Alavandar in the middle and growing continuously after Sri Ramanuja, the great line of acharyas was unbroken.

The Itihasas, Puranas, Alwar's Prabandams and the works of Acharyas in Sanskirt and Tamil mainly deal with the three rahasyas of our cult, Thirumandhiram Thrayam and Saramaslokam.

Our religion is also called Ramanuja Darsanam. Protected and propagated by Sri Ramanuja (who was surrouned by 700 Jeeyars and thousands of Srivaishnavites) and Sri Manavala Mamunigal, the Sri Vaishnava cult needed the services of devotees on great scale now.

"We must ignore the existing minor differences, and work unitedly" Sri. Nadiu pleaded.

Stressing the importance of Archavathar to the people now, Sri. Naidu explained at length the services of Sri Ramanuja to the Tirupathi temple.

The conference concluded with a vote of thanks by Sri N. Venugopal Nayagar, Secretary of the Sangam.

The Conference requested the All-India Radio and the Television units in Tamil Nadu to devote more time to Sri Vaishnava arts, literature, festivals and temples.

The government was requested to declare the H. R. &. C. E. board an autonomous body with representations for devotees and temples.

The H. R. & C. E. authorities were requested to appoint only persons with religious faith, ability and uprightness as executive officers of temples and other institutions.

The conference pleaded for the immediate separation of the judicial functions exercised by the officers of the H. R. & C. E. Departments from their executive and administrative functions.

It requested the H.R. & C.E. Department and Sri Vaishnava Temples and Mutts Authorities

(a) to allot 20% of their budgets for publications of literature and propaganda.

(b) to financially encourage Bhajana Shabas and parties as the Bhajana cult is fast becoming a rarity;

(c) not to permit the removal

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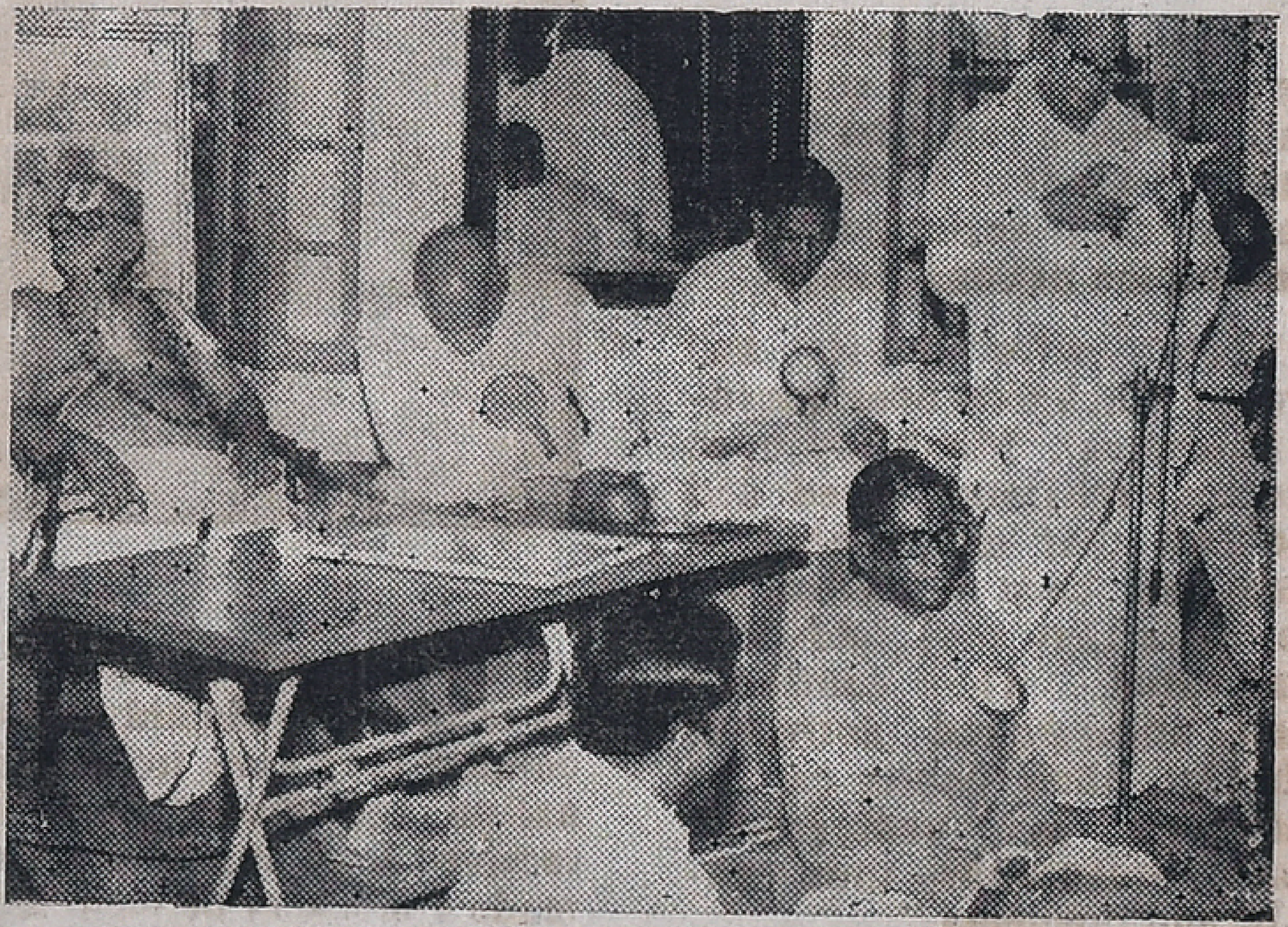


Sri A. V. Kanniah Naidu delivering his presidential address at the 51st Vaishnava Conference. Sri P. B. Annangaracharya Swami of Kanchi, Justice G. Ramanujam, Sri. N. Krishnaswami Reddy, Sri N. Venugopala Nayagar and Sri Purushothama Dasar are also seen in the picture.

The Musical Heritage Of Tyagaraja

By T. S. PARTHASARATHY

INDIA was known for centuries not merely as a land of poets, seers and philosophers but also as a nation which can look back on a rich musical heritage. It had a magnificent system of music at a time when, in the other parts of the world, the art was still in the stage of folk song and chant. Strabo (circa 63 B.C.), the Greek geographer and historian, has recorded that the Greeks owed their musical modes entirely to India. The Indian musical system is very old and has had a continuous development from the beginning of the Christian era. Music with the people of India was a resource to which they always turned in joy or grief, for prayer and praise.

The most ancient musical system in India was that of the Tamils, references pertaining to which are available from old Tamil works like the Silappadhikaram (2nd century), Tolkappiyam and Kalladam. These references show that the Tamils of that period were a highly musical people, had a fairly well-developed system of music and were familiar with concordant and discordant notes and other acoustic phenomena. Recent research has shown that the system of music, as expounded in Tamil works, has much in common with the more detailed musical theories described in Sanskrit treatises written by later musicologists. The 'palais' of the Tamil music are the melas or scales and 'panns' correspond to ragas. Most of these have since been indentified and correlated with the current scales and ragas of Karnataka music.

GREATEST COMPOSER

Tyagaraja (1767-1847) was the greatest among the music composers of this age. He exerted the greatest influence upon musical art in South India during the 18th and 19th centuries and revolutionized the very nature of Karnataka music. His works are of delicate spirituality, full of melodic beauty and in the highest sense artistic. His songs are accepted today as the only adequate interpretation of classical Karnataka music from both the music and the sahitya points of view.

Tyagaraja was as much a product of the golden age of music as he was one of its makers. Veterans like Virabhadrayya of an earlier generation had already set up conventions and standards for the systematic presentation of Karnataka music. Tyagaraja's formidable contemporaries included Adippiah, Pallavi Gopala Iyer and his own Gurus, not to speak of Dikshitar and Syama Sastri who stood in a class of their own. It was in the midst of these giants that young Tyagaraja was called upon to prove his mettle as a composer. In his formative years he had excellent opportunities of listening to a remarkably rich variety of musical fare and imbibing its best elements. He must have not only drunk deep at the fountain of Karnataka music but must have also heard Hindustani music from the Bavas from Maharashtra, who visited Thanjavur, and even the English band. We can discern their influence on him in his Nalinkanti, which resembles Gauda Sarang and Suposhini, which sounds like an English note.

He was thus fully exposed to the heritage of Indian music and its cultural and integrating aspects His genius lay in organising the rich material before him for his own ends and conjuring up a world of ethereal beauty. The secret of his art lay in producing something utterly new from ragas and talas used over and over again in the past. The one test of the supremacy of his music was that it swept the music world like a deluge, throwing into the shade most of the compositions of the earlier composers. From about the middle of the 19th century, Tyagaraja begins to dominate the repertoire of our musicians and the preference of listeners as no other single composer of the past had done.

A MUSICAL EMPIRE

He built a unique musical empire with only one type of composition, the kriti, for which he himself spelt out the grammar in his song 'Sogasuga'. In fact, the kriti form seems to have been waiting his coming for, in his hands, it was to grow to grand proportions and to be filled with an intenser life than before. His musical instinct was unerring and it led him to choose the appropriate ragas and talas and the form in which he should cast his compositions. It was a challenge on his part to have attempted no less than 30 kritis in a common raga like Todi in seven different talas. Though primarily based on vocal music, his compositions sound equally communicative on instruments also and have been the mainstay of flute and nagaswaram players ever since his time.

He was fully conscious that he was the inheritor of a noble tradition and his mission in life was to project it through his compositions as great singers and saints have done in the past. Saint composers before him were, in the main, either devotees of Rama or Krishna. Ramanand, Kabir, Tulasidas and Bhadrachala Ramadasa had sung the glories of Rama while Jayadeva, Narayana Tirtha, Surdas and Mirabai had poured out their devotion to Krishna. The spritual initiation Tyagaraja had received early in life made him a confirmed devotee of Rama but, as a cosmopolitan in his religious outlook, he has sung with equal fervour on other deities and has composed an opera based on a Krishna theme. But a mystical rapture appears to have seized him at the very thought of Rama. He, therefore, soaked himself with the inspiration of the story of Rama as depicted by Valmiki and others and composed kritis of everlasting sublimity based on those connected with his Hero.

UNIQUE BALANCE

In the music of Tyagaraja tradition and invention find a unique balance. He had studied, with loving reverence, the work of the great master composers of an earlier period. He mastered the theory of the art not merely from books but from the practice of the virtuosi of his time. He made endless experiments and always struck out along new lines. The precious heritage left behind by him comprises about 700 songs composed in over 200 ragas falling under 45 of the 72 parent scales of Karnataka music and two operas in Telugu.

He was a great river into which the noblest Indian traditions of music, devotion and renunciation flowed A homely songfulness flowed into his melody. No raga current in his time is without a matchless composition by him. He was one of the great integrators of the emotional and cultural life of India and our greatest single comtribution to world music.

The Tyagaraja festival, which is being celebrated at Tiruvaiyaru from January 8, 1977, is the most popular music festival in India. The Saint's samadhi there has become a hallowed spot which inspires thousands of music lovers who flock there every year.

Silent Efforts Behind Broadcast

Tuning a radio brings a scintillating music or an educative talk or an entertaining drama. Behind this organised sound that comes out of a radio receiver are the little known efforts of the Engineering Wing, All India Radio.

Installation of new stations and maintenance of existing stations in various regions are the work of the office of the Regional Engineer. The Regional engineering centres were created in 1968. The office of the Regional Engineer, South, covers Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar totalling 22 stations in all.

Since 1968 some of the most important installations completed by the Southern Regional office are high power transmitters at Alleppey and Vishakapatanam, T.V. Centre at Madras, T.V. Base Production Centre, Hyderabad, four transmitters at Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Port Blair and Tirunelveli and permanent studios at Trichur and Calicut.

The engineers of the Southern Region are presently engaged in the installation of T.V. Centres at Hyderabad and in Gulburga which are scheduled to be completed next year. Studio installations at Vijayawada, Dharwar, Bangalore are in various stages of progress. The unique Feature of the works undertaken by the regional engineers is that the planning and execution are cent per cent indigenous and departmental. The TV Centre complex at Madras, one of the biggest in Asia is a standing example of cent per cent indigenisation.

High technical efficiency is maintained by the engineers of all the broadcasts. Out of a total transmitted programmes of 1,21,470 hours in 1975, the total break down due to equipments was only 47 hours, which is 0.00037 per cent.

Ingenious

One small British firm has found an orginal way of increasing its income. It is paying its employees with gold sovereigns, once worth a pound sterling, but at the current market rate of exchange—25-30 pound banknotes. The employees do not object because in their tax declarations they give their earnings in sovereigns, and the sum is very much below the minimum taxable Consequently, they are exempted from tax. Tax officials have not yet solved this legal puzzle, for in Britain gold coins are still a legal tender.

Sympathetic?

The Cairo weekly 'Akher Saa'' is publishing the memoirs of Rudolf Hess, the 82-year-old nazi war criminal who is ending his days in Spandau Prison in West Berlin. The memoirs are given under the headling of "Living Witness of Hitler's Tragedy". Yes, of tragedy and not of the crimes and atrocities of that bloodthirsty maniac. In his preface, Hess, frankly says that he flew to Britain in May 1941 on Hitler's instructions and tried to talk the British into concluding peace with nazi Germany so that she could hurl all her armed forces against the Soviet Union.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

WELCOME!

A generous Scotsman was asked by his small son what he was to be given for a present this year.

"Aye, I'll give you a walk in the fresh air, lad."

* * *

LAST WISH

Warder: "Is there anything you want before I turn on the juice in the electric chair?"

Prisoner (about to die):

"Yeah! Loosen the laces of my left shoe, my corns are achin'!"

* * *

Wife (at breakfast): "I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favourable. What does the paper say?"

Husband: "Rain, hail, snow, tornado and thunder and lightning."

* * *

HIS REPLY

A bookseller had "account rendered" returned to him with this note:

"Dear sir, I never ordered this beastly book. If I did you didn't send it. If you sent it I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't I won't. Yours repectfully——"

* * *

Flo: "Say, have you heard about my sister that went to India? She married an Indian Prince and came back a princess."

Foe: "That's nothing My sister went to Egypt and married an Egyptian. Now she's a mummy."

* * *

Little Horace: "Uncle George, I'm going to bring my little bucket and let you kick it."

Uncle George: "What in the world is that for?"

Little Horace: "Why, I heard dad say that we should get a lot of money when you kicked the bucket."

* * *

EARLY EDUCATION

Although a baby rarely talks for the first two years, it is recorded in the Bible that "Job cursed the day he was born."

* * *

"What's good to put on a bald head?"

"A hat."

L.G
COMPOUNDED ASAFOETIDA
FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO. MADRAS 1
& BOMBAY

CHOPPED DOWN

He was known for his long, rambling speeches. "How long shall I speak?" he asked his host before rising to propose a vote of thanks.

"Take as long as you like," came the reply. "We're all leaving at 1-30."

* * *

IN THE MOON

John was steering a friend home one night. He was well under the weather. They came to a puddle in which the moon was reflected. He stopped and stared down as if fascinated.

"Come on, old chap," John urged, trying to pull him along, but he wouldn't budge.

"Thish requiresh inveshigation," he muttered, giving us glassy stare. "You shee that?"

"Of course. It's the moon," John told him.

* * *

THIRSTY: NOT DIRTY

"I wonder whether I could possibly inconvenience you to the extent of giving me something to drink?" the tramp at the door asked in a suprisingly cultured voice. "I am exceedingly thirsty."

The housewife, charmed at such unusual politeness, went away and came back with a glass of water. The tramp looked at it and mumbled: "I said thirsty—not dirty."

* * *

FLOWERY

The husband arrived home from work with a bunch of carnations for her He'd never done such a thing before. "What made you bring me the flowers darling?" she asked happily.

"The flower man was just standing there and I needed change for my bus fare," he replied.

* * *

Steward (on steamship): "Your lunch will be up in a minute."

Foe (seasick): "So will my breakfast."

* * *

It is recorded that England leads the world in the production of baby care. Well, she's the Mother Country.

* * *

"Gosh! Drinking makes you look beautiful," he said.

"I haven't been drinking," she protested.

He replied: "I know, but I have!"

* * *

SILLY BABY!

A medical student flirting with a nurse said: "It would be wonderful to get ill and be nursed by you."

"It would be more than wonderful," she said. "It would be a miracle. I'm in the maternity ward."

Annamalai Students' Good Work

KILLE is a small village in the coastal area of the South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu.

It is inhabited by fishermen folk. The inhabitants had to put up with insufficient and damaged roads. They were also in need of proper drinking water facilities. This was the situation till some time back.

Now they have two good roads and also a beautiful tank with plenty of drinking water, a scarce commodity just a few months back..

How did the transformation come about?

It was all due to the friendly gesture of a band of students of Annamalai University.

They held a ten-day camp at the village to serve the people and to help them improve their lot.

This camp organised under the National Service Scheme was the third by the unit of the Annamalai University.

The student-volunteers started their work in right earnest on the first day itself.

They built two roads for the use of the villagers—one leading to seashore and the other to the drinking water tank.

The drinking water tank dug by the students is 150 feet by 45 feet with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The builders had to fell dead trees, clear the bushes and drain knee deep stagnant water before laying the roads.

The people of the village were happy and expressed their gratitude for the good work done by the Annamalai students.

PUT HIS SPOKE

The Irishmen on a tandem bicycle reached the top of the steep hill perspring. "That was a stiff climb, Pat," said one.

"It was that," said the man at the front, "and if I hadn't kept the brake on we would have gone backward for sure."

* * *

WELL OFF

"I've found out a lot about those new neighbours to-day," a wife told her husband. "They have no car, no telephone, no piano, no television set. I can t imagine what they Do have!"

"A bank account, perhaps," suggested the husband meekly.

Emotion In Sports

The essence of any sports competition is a duel. With rivals, with circumstances, with oneself. To some degree this duel is a model of all those which everyone of us has to experience in life. Sport is victories and defeats, critical situations, happiness and bitterness—all that which enriches life and in which human nature s so vividly revealed. But if in life these situations are blurred in time, in sports they emerge as a shock wave of an instantaneous character.

The boxing ring, the fencing piste, the football field. They are the same always and everywhere. But on any of these standard sports arenas a changing scene takes place which is unique in its inner tension and emotional colouring because the leading protagonists —the athletes themselves—are different each time. And the individual style of this or that sportsman is always a reflection of his personality.

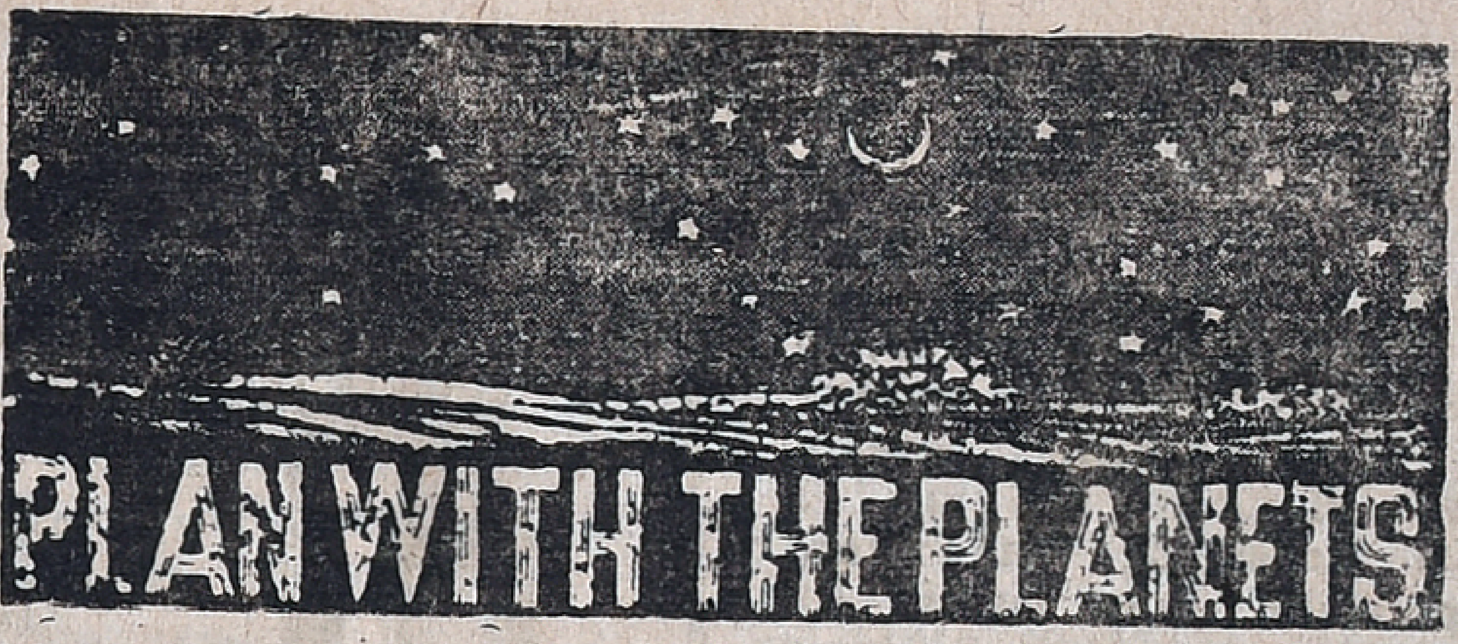
One is stoic in the face of failure. No matter how intently you study his face you will not discern what he is experiencing emotionally. Another cannot recover for a long time. Of course, in sports no one is insured against failure. But Ernest Hemingway in his "The Old Man And The Sea" said, "man is not made for defeat...A man can be destroyed but not defeated."

In modern sports, particularly at the Olympic level, it is by no means given to all to master the "art of victory". But it is easier to win gracefully, even the title of Olympic Champion, than to lose gracefully. This demands as great deal more courage than the courage needed to wrest victory.

Victory! This pithy word is known to all. It contains everything, the gall of past defeats, the salty sweat of endless attempts to achieve success, the purely physical fatigue, and the hopes placed on perhaps the last, and therefore, only chance. And when it comes, all the past, all that has been experienced, remains behind the boundary line of that singular moment. In one surge, all the feelings inherent in man splash to the surface, as though by some external command all the control centres are switched off, given way to exultant joy.

Is sport so fascinating because acute, dynamic battle reveals all the emotional aspects of athletes? But how does one peer into the world that has created the character that has astonished us? How does one feel its pulse, colour, sound? Emotional scenes in sports cannot be "enacted" for the public, they require tremendous, unfeigned sincerity. And sincerity is always attractive.

—"SPUTNIK"



For The Week 9th January, To 15th, January 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

YOU are passing thro' one of the best periods for this year. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. You can expect co-operation from family members. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Favouranle days: 10th & 11th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Financial positon will improve But avoid speculative investments. You may have to undertake short journeys frequently. Change of place is indicated for some. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MIXED results are indicated Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family matters require attention. You should avoid legal complications. Also avoid arguments with superiors. Partnership matters could be finalised. Matters relating to children require attention. Business will show signs of improvement. Favourable days: 14th & 15th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your programmes. But try to avoid friction with associates and superiors. Financial position will improve. Family members will be cooperative. Partnership matters could be finalised. Change of place is indicated for some. Health requires attention. Property matters should be hanlded properly to avoid complications. Avoid speculative investments Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are indicated. Property matters could be finalised. Promotional possibilities are bright. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family memebrs will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Property matters could be finalised. Favourable days: 14th & 15th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. You should make maximum efforts during the next two months to improve your prospects. Property matters could finalised. Partnership matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Problems are indicated relating to transport and communications. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Family matters require attention. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided. You may have to undertake short journeys frequently. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family membe's will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Also avoid legal complications. Promotional possibilities are bright. Property matters could be finalised. Favourable d ys: 12th & 13th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

YOU are passing thro' one of the best periods. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Property matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Promotional possibilities are bright. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Favourable days: 14th & 15th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanistha 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You can not expect quick results for the efforts you are making. You will be able to reap the benefits after some time. Matters relating to children could be finalised Health requires attention. Avoid impulsive actions on 10th&11th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You should make maximum efforts to improve your prospects before the end of February. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Health requires attention. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 12th & 13th.

Mutual Aid

American newspapers write that New York Mayor Abraham Beame is involved in another graft scandal. Before his election in 1973 he promised conracts to building firms in return for contributions to his election rampaign fund. One leading building contractor expressed readiness to donate several tens of thousands of dollars for a large share in a new housing development. Since there is a law limiting contributions to the election campaign funds, the money was remitted to two fictitious campaines abroad headed by a friend of Beame's. This and other manipulations became public knowledge and are now being investigated.

MALARIA

Malaria is an acute and chronic illness, often fatal if not treated or treated too late. It is caused by a microscopic parasite, or Plasmodium, found in man's red blood cells and carried from human to human by the bite of the female anopheline mosquito.

Of all the parasitic diseases, malaria is not only the greatest killer, but also one of the most widespread. Although eradicated in the recent past from Australia and Europe and from a number of countries in other continents, malaria occurs or has occurred in all continents, in territories extending roughly from 60°N to 40°S.

Of a total of 2,015 million people living in areas where malaria has been or is still endemic, some 1,672 million people are living in areas where either malaria has been eradicated (824 million) or eradication or control programmes are in progress (848 million) Some 343 million people in endemic areas are not yet protected by any specific antimalaria measures. The majority of these people live in Africa.

Malaria is still a serious health problem in some 60 countries involving a population of about 600 million people, particularly in tropical Africa and Asia.

Malaria is predominantly a rural disease which hits the community most at the crucial periods of activity—the planting and harvesting seasons, thus causing great economic loss. Both epidemic of acute illness, and the debilitating effect of chronic disease affect agriculture, and also education and industry.

Malaria can be prevented or cured completely by the use of drugs. If inadequately treated, however, an infected person may have malaria for many years. These chronic cases ultimately suffer from an enlarged spleen and anaemia, and their working capacity is seriously impeded.

Although quinine was widely used for the treatment of malaria as early as the first part of the 17th century, when cinchona bark was imported into Europe from Central America the malaria parasite was discovered by Laveran only in 1880; the role of the mosquito vector was discovered by the simultaneous efforts of Ross in India and Grassi in Italy in 1898–1899. It is only since then that a systematic control of malaria has become a possibility.

Transmission of malaria can be reduced or interrupted by measures against the malaria mosquito such as house spraying with insecticides, or against its larvae in the waters where they breed.

When a mosquito bites a person infected with malaria, it sucks blood containing parasites. These parasites develop in the mosquito and in 1–2 weeks depending on extrnal temperature, they infect its salivary glands. With its bites the mosquito then injects these parasitiss with its saliva. The influence of external temperature on the development of the parasite in the mosquito makes malaria a tropical and sub-tropical disease, although it may extend to temperate areas during warm periods when the average temperature is at least 16°C.

After the bite of an infectious it takes the parasities from 6 to 25 days—and occasionally much longer—to appear in human blood and to produce symptoms of the disease the acute attacks of which are marked by chills, fever and profuse sweating.

About 450 anopheline species of mosquito have been identified throughout the world and approximately 80 of these have been recognized as malaria carriers.

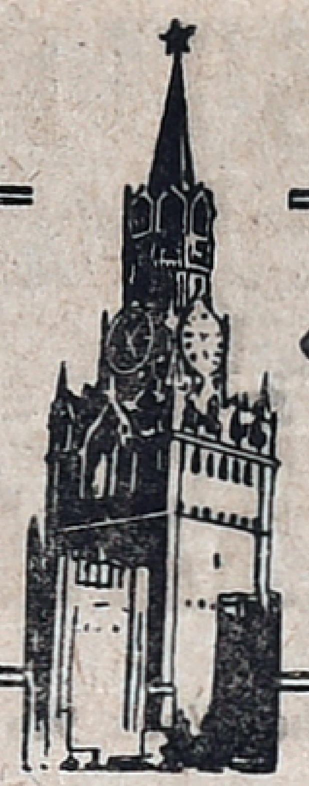
Several drugs are available for the treatment of malaria, chloroquine and amodiaquine being the cheapest and most effective, except in those areas where P. falciparum is resistant to them. The drugs mainly used for chemoprophylaxis are pyrimethamine, proguanil and the 4-aminoquinolines, chloroquine and amodiaquine.

Data from India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Colombia suggest that the cost of intensive control measures commensurate with standards required for malaria eradication is roughly between one-seventh and one-fifteenth of the economic loss incurred by the disease. In an area of intense agricultural activity in Africa, it was estimated that the residents spent, on average, the equivalent of US$8 per capita annually on individual anti-malaraia treatment alone, while the cost of effective systematic mass protection would not exceed US$2 per capita annually.

—

Alienation Art

Yet another so-called modern art—"alienation art"—has appeared in the West. To popularize it, the West German TV asked the well-known "alienationist" Otto Dressler to prepare a programme called "The Cart—A Game and Art on Wheels". By coincidence, the "Bild" magazine published an article at about the same time, saying Dressler had used a bit of human brain in creating his "death paintings" for an exhibition in Dusseldorf. Fearing a negative reaction from the public, the TV deemed it better to abstain from popularizing Dressler's dubious art.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

SOVIET–AMERICAN RELATIONS IN NEW YEAR

Just before the eve of the New Year Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee, having cordially congratulated the citizens of America on the New Year on his own behalf and on behalf of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, indicated the most important steps which the USSR and the USA, by cooperating with each other, could take in 1977 in the interests of universal peace and the strengthening of Soviet–American relations.

While speaking to J. Kingsbury-Smith, an American political observer, he said that the Soviet Union, Stands "for accomplishing the work on a Soviet-US strategic arms limitation agreement at an earliest possible date on the basis of the accord reached in Vladivostok in 1974. On our part, there have been, are and will be no hindrances in this cause which concerns the whole of mankind. A Soviet-American agreement would undoubtedly become now a very important step on the way to an effective termination of the arms race. The solution of this task is most directly connected with the cardinal task of our time: to prevent a nuclear war."

Leonid Brezhnev said: "I should like to repeat what was said at the 25th congress of the CPSU: our country is determined to follow a course toward a further improvement of Soviet-American relations, an improvement meeting the interests of the American and Soviet peoples as well as the interests of world peace."

MOSCOW—IMPORTANT BOOK TRADING CENTRE

Moscow, of late, has been acquiring the reputation of an international book trading centre. At a book exhibition and a fair which is to open in the Soviet capital this year, books will be freely sold, as distinct from previous years. Representatives of many foreign book-trading firms and publishing hoses will have the opportunity, in addition to displaying their polygraphic goods, to make business contacts with partners from other countries.

More than 1,000 invitations have already been sent to future participants, which is double the number of exhibitors at the 1975-display. Publishing houses in the Soviet Union will demonstrate more than 15,000 exhibits: books, art prints, gramophone discs, slides and postage stamps for collections.

How To Stay Rich

Rich people in France protect their wealth with the aid of all sorts of subterfuges, writes the American "NEWSWEEK" magazine. One way, called "Use of the Fruit", is to give any asset, from an orchard to a building, to one's children before one's death to avoid paying tax. Another way is to establish with the help of a lawyer one's legal residence in New Caledonia, the French possession in the Pacific which has no inheritance tax. And so of all the assets inherited, only one's French home is taxable. The other assets are officially considered "domiciled" overseas. The third way is "skilfully" to list all assets. An antique, such as a masterpiece by Mattisse as just a painting.

Non-smokers And Blood Pressure

Hamburg:— Smokers, who are incessantly reminded of the probable link between tobacco and lung cancer, will be relieved to hear that non-smokers are more prone to high blood pressure than cigarette-, cigar- or pipe-smokers. This surprising conclusion was reached by doctors after a survey of tens of thousands of workers in Ludwigshafen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Even one-time smokers who have succeeded in giving up the weed one less liable to hyzertonlathow other who have managed to steer clear of tobacco. But cancer specialists warn smokers not to harbour illusions. Smoking remains a health risk. Younger smokers tend to weigh more than non-smokers, while cigarette-smokers have an above average cholesterin count.

"Freedom Of Speech"

Sabbatino Mirando, chief city park guard in Hampstead (New York State), permitted himself to criticize high-placed city officials for being corrupt. The reaction was unexpected: he was fined a month's pay and demoted. He tried to protest that the U.S. Constitution guaranteed freedom of speech. "Go and tell that to the people who wrote it", retorted an official.

GOD IS SUPREME

[Sri Sri Ganapathy Sachchidananda Swamiji narrated at a discourse this story to impress up on the people that God is supreme.]

Once upon a time, in a certain city, there were two beggars. One of them was very worldly-wise. Whenever he went out to beg, he would repeatedly proclaim in a loud voice: 'Rajadheenam bhiksham dehi." The king under whom the people lived was a very powerful man. The people, therefore, did not dare to turn away this beggar barehanded, for he was asking for alms in the king's name!

The other beggar was a pious man. Whenever he went out to beg, he said: "Daivadheenam bhikasham dehi." People being more afraid of the king than of God, this man always had the worst of it.

One day—it was the day of Makara Sankranti—the two beggars went to the king himself.

The king felt annoyed with the beggar who was forever proclaiming the greatness of God. He said to himself: "This man thinks that God is all powerful and sings only the praises of God. Let God alone then reward him for his devotion."

He then turned to the other beggar. Being vain, he felt very happy to hear it proclaimed that everything lay in his control. Indeed he felt so happy that he decided to give the beggar something by which he might lead a prosperous life for all time to come. He therefore, directed one of his ministers to send for an ash gourd, hollow it out, fill it with all manner of precious stones and jewellery, and seal it neatly so that it might look as though it were fresh and untouched. The strange gift was soon got ready, and the king presented it to the beggar.

The beggar, not knowing what it contained, mistook it for an ordinary vegetable. He felt disappointed, but how could he refuse the royal present? Even to express disappointment might cost him his head. He, therefore, took the gift with many an expression of gratitude.

As though in great joy, he repeatedly shouted; "Rajadheenam bhiksham dehi." Then he started for his home.

On the way, as he was passing through the bazar, he met a merchant. He thought: "What is the use of this useless vegetable? I cannot eat the whole of it in one day, and if I keep a part of it for use tomorrow, it might start rotting. Why not then sell it to this merchant for a rupee? It would be a good bargain."

He then went up to the merchant, and said: "Sir, will you have this vegetable? It is a fine thing, grown in my own garden. I am prepared to give it to you for a mere two rupees."

The merechant looked at the vegetable, saw that it was quite heavy, and, after some haggling, bought it for a rupee.

A little later the other beggar happened to walk into the bazar. He had not been able to get anything from anybody that morning. Upon seeing the merchant, he went up to him, and said: "Daivadheenam bhiksham dehi. The merchant looked at him, and said to himself: "Today is a holy day, the day of Makara Sankaranti, and I have not done even a single good thing. This beggar has come to me for alms. Let me give him this vegetable which I have just bought." He then gave the vegetable to the beggar. The beggar was very happy. He carried it home, hoping that he might be able to cook a nice dish for himself.

On the following morning the beggar who went about proclaiming the supremacy of the king went to the palace again and asked for alms. The king was surprised to see him there begging. He called him, and demanded: "Why are you here again? What is the matter? I gave you such a rich gift yesterday. What did you do with it?"

The beggar smiled, and, bowing low before the king, said; "Your Majesty, it is true you gave me a very rich gift yesterday. It was a fine ash gourd, I had never seen such an ash gourd before. My family and I had a hearty meal."

The king was even more surprised. He said: "What! Do you dare to tell me a lie? What did you do with it? Tell me truly. Or else I shall have you flogged."

The beggar started trembling. He said: "Your Majesty, to tell the truth, I wanted some hard cash, and I sold the vegetable in the bazar."

The king thereupon sent for the merchant. When the merchant came, the king told him sternly: "Tell me the truth. What did you do with that ash gourd which you bought from this beggar? Where is it? Bring it to me at once."

The merchant was also filled with fear, and said: "Your Majesty, I gave it away to a beggar. Yesterday was a holy day, and I did not want to turn him away barehanded from my door."

The king then told the merchant to fetch the beggar to whom he had given the ash gourd. When the beggar came, he was surprised to find that it was the same man that had been proclaiming that everything lay in the control of God.

The king now realized that God had specially rewarded him for his piety and that the writ of God alone ran everywhere. He had wanted to reward somebody handsomely and demonstrate to the people that he was more powerful than God, but God had had His own way.

What is the moral of this story? The moral is that God is all powerful. Earthly glory is no match for the glory of God. The power of a king or of a hundred kings put together does not amount even to a fraction of the power of God.

In Demand

Philips, the well-known Dutch firm, recently put in an illustrated advertisment in the 'International Herald Tribune" offering goods the demand for which in Western countries is constantly growing—devices and installations used for combating crime. They include telephone pillars of roadside communications to enable emergency calls for assistance to be made, the Dynafluor IV system with which airport controllers can thoroughly inspect 1,200 passenger bags an hour, and an extensive closed-circuit television network to keep watch over all underground platforms, escalators and turnstiles.

Law to foil computer Snoopers

Bonn :- As computers accumulate an ever-wider range of details about our private lives unauthorised access to computer data—computer snooping—is an increasingly alarming prospect. The Bonn government is currently putting the finishing touches to legislation designed to foil computer snoopers. Details have not yet been finalised and the Bill will doubtless undergo changes at committee stage before coming into force in January 1978.

Manufacturers are also developing equipment designed to restrict access to confidential information. The Telekrypt is fairly easy to operate by clerical staff.

From page 1

cannot be interested in promoting research in India. But the record of domestic firms also leaves much to be desired. And the situation in other industries is no better.

All in all, the country is caught in a vicious circle which it has to break out of. Also it is about time that those who run research organisations as well as 'elite' institutions like the IIT's and the AIIMS shift the emphasis of their activities to strictly Indian problems.

From Page 2

Sri Vaishnava...

of idols from temples to outside places for purposes safety;

(d) to arrange for the publication of Divya Prabandam and Nityana Santhanam as copies of these are not available.

(e) to organise competitions in high schools and colleges on important topics of Hindu Religion.

(f) to investigate and implement the deeds and wills of Sri Vaishnava Charities endowed for promotion of Bakthi and Religion.

Welcoming the 20 point programme of the Prime Minister, the conference stressed the need for propagating Devotion and Religion among the weaker sections of the public and Hill Tribes and for ensuring proper treatment of these people inside temples with distribution of Satary, Theertham and Prasadams.

The conference requested the Civil Supplies Authorities to issue adequate quantities of rationed articles and in time for conducting samarathanas (feeding of devoted public) Sri Vaishnava Ramanuja Kootams and Charities.

The Endowments Department and the authorities of Sri Varadaraja Swamy Temple of Kanchi were requested to complete the renovation of the West main Gopuram in time to facilitate the conduct of the annual festival on May 19, 1977.

Similarly the Endowment and the temple authorities were requested to complete the repair works early and arrange for the car festivals of 1. Sri Kanchi Varadaraja Swamy Temple. 2. Sri Ranganatha Swamy Temple, Thiruneermalai, and 3. Sri Audikesava Perumal-Udaiver Temple, Sriperumbuthur.

Dr. G. Damodaram, Reader in Tamil, Sri Venkateswara University, Thirupathy, was honoured for his critical study in English of "Acharya Hirudaya", a publication of Tirupathi Tirumala Devasthanam.

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Sixth International Film Festival

India's sixth International Film Festival got off to a fine and colourful start on Monday with inspiring messages received from the President, Vice-president and the Prime Minister wishing it all success.

Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, inaugurated the festival in the presence of a large number of film personalities from India and abroad at a simple but impressive ceremony at the gaily decorated Vigyan Bhavan.

Mr. Shukla observed that the Indian film industry is the biggest in the world and its greatness lay in the fact that, being the most powerful medium it represented the traditions and human values of this great ancient country.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed wishing the Festival all success in his message said that films should not merely reflect contemporary life but raise its quality. He hoped that the films shown at the festival would attract a large number of people and help promote a feeling of oneness among them.

Mr. B.D. Jatti, Vice-president, in his message said that films being a powerful medium of mass communication efforts should be made to produce films which helped in the healthy growth of human mind.

Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said in her message that acquaintance with the historical and cultural traditions of other nations which international film festivals promote can help to create deeper awareness and appreciation and thus lay a more solid base of understanding between different peoples. As a medium of mass communication, creativity and entertainment it (cinema) has a pervasive power so far unattained by any other medium. In India as elsewhere, it wields considerable influence over its enormous audience, she said. Prime Minister further added that unfortunately the tremendous potential of cinema as a means of artistic creation, spread of education and healthy entertainment has not been fully or properly realised in our country. The need to do so assumes particular urgency now when our people are engaged in the gigantic task of transformation and social progress.

The formal function concluded with a dance racital by Yamini Krishnamurthy followed by the screening of the Argentinian film "Free for All".

BIGGEST EVER INDIAN FESTIVAL

The film festival hopes to set many records. About 250 films from 50 countries are in the field.

One of the highlights of the biggest ever Indian festival is that 27 countries belonging to the third world are participating in it. In the 1952 film festival there were only n ne participants from Afro-Asian and Latin American countries.

Another feature is that China is participating in the festival after a lapse of two decades.

About 150 foreign delegates, including glamorous film personalities of the world, are attending the festival.

All the festival entries have been classified as "Adults."

India is represented at the festival by a powerful 83 member delegation. The delegation comprises of well-known film-makers and film stars of the country.

Dev Anand, Amitabh Bachchan, Dharmendra, Raj Kapoor Sashi Kapoor, Sanjeev Kumar, Hema Malini, Zeenat Aman, Sharmila Tagore, Rajesh Khanna, Dilip Kumar, Saira Banu, Manoj Kumar and Jaya Bhaduri are some of the film stars participating in the festival.

Mr. K. Rajagopal Chetty, Mr. Bhakthavatsala and Mr. P. Pulliah are in the delegation from the southern region.

EXPORT OF FILMS

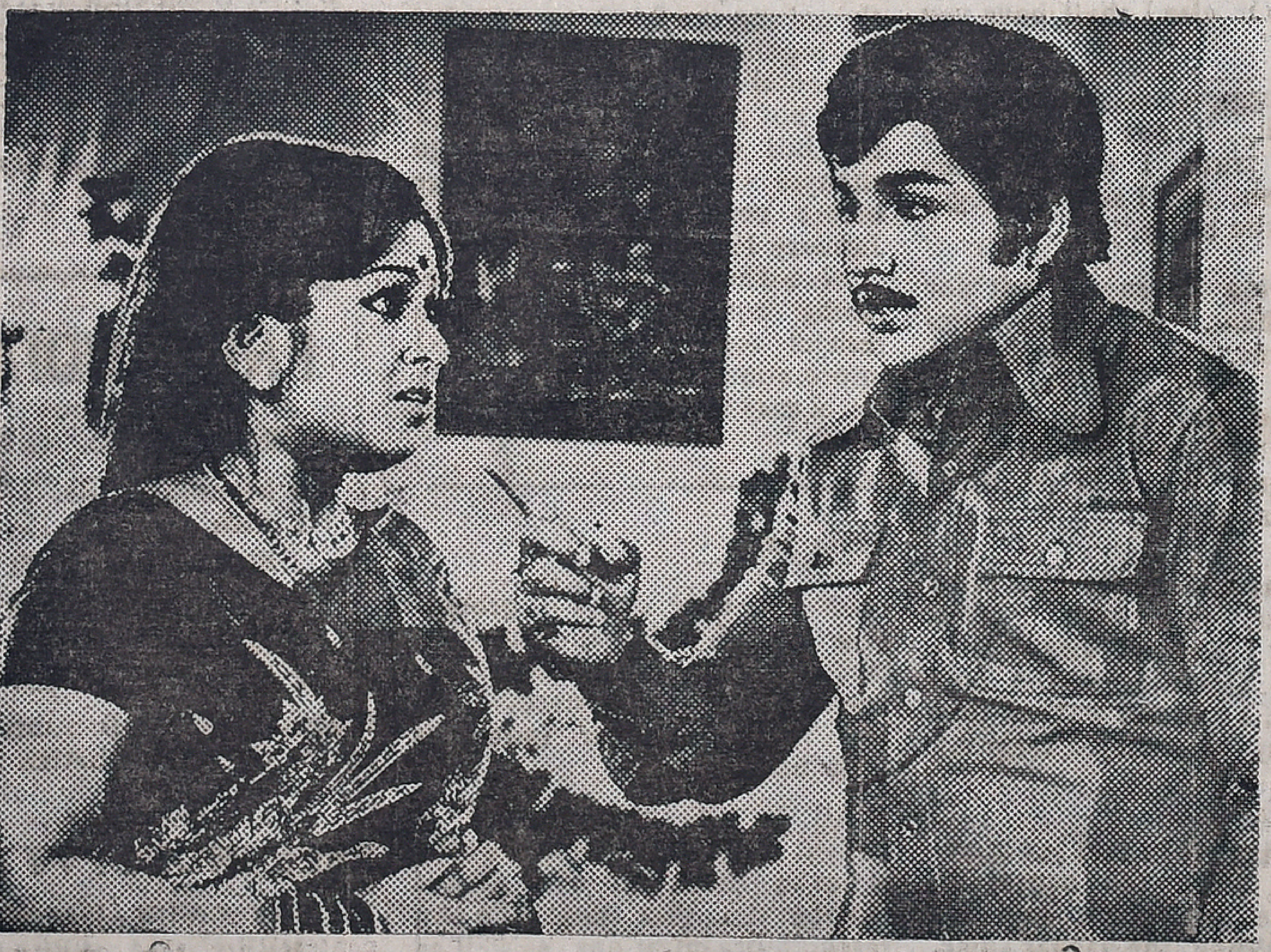
The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation hopes to finalise agreements with Kuwait, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, Mongolia and many other State agencies for supply of Indian films at the film market organised along with the festival.

The market organised by the Corporation has attracted entries from 22 countries numbering 114 feature and 10 short films. Of these, 53 feature and 4 short films have been entered by India.

The Corporation has already signed agreements for supply of Indian films with Burma, Afganistan, Libya, Iraq and Maldives. It hopes to finalise another agreement with Sovesportfilm shortly.

The film market housed in the Ashoka Hotel has 28 stalls which have been booked by various film producers associations and manufactures of cine equipment.

Six private distributors from non-traditional countries and heads of 21 States agencies from abroad have been invited by the corporation to attend as delegates.



Vijaya Kumar and Sumitra in "Moham Muppathu Varusham"

FILM NEWS

PONGAL RELEASES

Speculation is still going on among the Tamil film goers, producers, distributors, exhibitors and others connected with film industry about the Tamil films that may be released for Pongal festival.

Though the names of atleast a dozen films are suggested it looks certain that the following films will come out by next week end.

They are Gomathi shankar Pictures' "Avan Oru Sarithiram", Geetha Chitra's, "Andru Chinthiya Raththam", Ravi Combines' "Punniyam Seithaval" and Nalanda Movies' "Enna Thavam Seithen".

Avan Oru Charithiram

Sivaji Ganesan and Manjula lead the cast in "Avan Oru Sarithiram". It is about a young upright officer who has to fight against odds. He is faced with the problem of choosing between duty and passion for his relatives. Sivaji Ganesan lives the role of the youngster.

Kanchana, Cho, Manorama' Thangavelu, V. K. Ramaswami, M. Bhanumathi and T. K. Bagavathi are in the cast. Arurdos has written the dialogues for the story provided by Selva Bharathi. Veteran director K. S. Prakash Rao has directed the film shot by Vincent. M. S. Viswanathan is the music director.

Andru Chinthiya Raththam

Dashing young director R. Sundaram has directed the film "Andru Chinthiya Raththam" for Geetha Chitra. It has Jaishankar and Padmapriya in lead roles. Produced by the trio Balakrishnan, Kamatchi and Manickam it has music composed and scored by V. Kumar.

Punniyam Seithaval

Iyakkunar Thilagam K. S. Gopalakrishnan has written, and directed the film "Punniyam Seithaval" for Ravi Combines. Muthuraman and Sripriya are the leading pair in the film. Jayalakshmi and Vijayakumar are in important roles. It is produced by N. S. Rajendran.

Enna Thavam Seithen

Muthuraman and Sujatha lead the star east which includes Vijayakumar, S. V. Subbiah, Bavani, Manorama, Senthamarai and Kusalakumari in Nalanda Movies' "Enna Thavam Seithen". R. K. Dharmarajan has written the story and Arurdos the dialogues. M. S. Viswanathan has set to tunes the lysics by Kannadasan. Krishnan and Panju have directed it for producers T. Subbiah and Ranganayaki Ammal.

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